

<p>TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. <i>Single, \$2 per annum; Country, \$2 10c.; 10 cts. at discount for payment in advance.</i></p>		<p>VOL. XXVI</p>	<p>TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1849.</p>	<p>No. 3873</p>	<p>CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. <i>For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch inserted.</i></p>
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A FRESH SUPPLY
OF

BASS'S No. 3 ALE.
ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Bass's No. 3 Ale, in barrels and cask-
heads, just landing, "Fresh and New,"
per Sir Edward Paget. Also, "Dunbar's"
Bottled Porter and Ale, by the same vessel.

lots to suit purchasers; with the general
 assortment of Wines, Spirits, &c., both in
 and out of bond.
SAMUEL D. GORDON,
 3, Bridge-street,
 Corner of George street.
 5441

ON SALE—HASS'S No. 3 Burton
 Ale, October brewing.
THACKER AND CO.
 10026

ON SALE at the Stores of the under-
signed—
Bottled Ale and Porter, various brands, at
moderate rates.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
3652 Bridge-street.

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE, ex Sir Edward Paget, in-
voice of Oilman's Stores—
Pint pickles
Mustard, 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Salad oil
Capers
Anchovy and bloater paste
Preserved salmon
Salted ditto
Vinegar, in quarter-casks

Barcelona nuts
Bleached ginger
Split peas, &c.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street.
PRIME MESS BEEF.
ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE
UNDER-SIGNED:
TIERCES PRIME MESS

120 BEEF, cured by Mr. H. Allen, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, and packed in American oak tierces.
The cattle were selected from one of the largest herds in that district.
ABF AM BRIERLEY,
5289 Succex-street,
BARLEY AND WHEAT.

HIS undersigned is a cash buyer of
 Barley (English or Cape), and Wheat.
HENRY FISHER,
 Glenmore Distillery.
 October 9.
 N.B.—Address Henry Fisher, Distiller, 837,
 George-street, Sydney. 6018
 30,000 BBLT BURNED CEDAR

NOW LANDING, ex Juliet, Rodgers,
master, suitable for export
Cedar in boards, and hardwood in any quan-
tity
Coals delivered to any part of the town, as
usual.

L. E. THRELKELD, Junr.,
Bathurst-street Wharf.

FOR BAKERS AND OTHERS

A FIRST-RATE Baking Business,
and premises if required, to be disposed
of—is doing the best and safest business in
Sydney. The proprietor takes from forty to
fifty pounds ready cash every week.
TO BE GOT A BARGAIN.
For particulars apply to GEORGE WILKIN,
London Tavern, 6469

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A BARGAINABLE VERY good, lucrative, and profitable business, suitable for a person of a small capital, and of every day's consumption. Now on full work and operation, making upwards of one hundred gross of good lucifer matches, wax lights, and fuses per week.

For further particulars (if by letter, post-paid), enquire of Mr. E. J. COVEY, Solicitor, 46, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

October 10. 6142

**VALUABLE FARM AT WINDSOR
FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE by private contract, a Farm, immediately adjoining the town of Windsor, the greater portion being actually within the boundaries of the township, containing ninety-two acres of land, with above

This farm was the property of the late Mrs. Cope, and is well known to be as valuable as any farm of the same extent in the colony.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned, at Richmond; or, in his absence, to Mr. T. TANNUTT, Windsor.

JOSEPH COPE,
Sole Executor.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.

THE undersigned will make advances
on Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c., shipped to
London.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.

October 2

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of Mark Charles Green late of Singleton, Patrick's Plains, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased,

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of Timothy O'Sullivan Green a creditor of the said deceased that the said Mark Charles Green late of Singleton Patrick's Plains departed this life on or about the tenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty nine (having at the time of his death made three

and credits in the colony (aforesaid) intestate. We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before our said Court at the Court-house in King-street Sydney on the thirtieth day of October instant at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to answer the said Indenture.

Administration of all and singular the goods
chattels and credits of the said deceased or
otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or
either of you have or know any) why the same
should not be committed to the said Timothy
O'Sullivan Green a creditor of the said de-
ceased on giving sufficient security and further
to do and receive as to Law and Justice shall
appertain under pain of such Letters of Ad-
monition

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen
Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court
at Sydney this fifteenth day of October
in the thirteenth year of our reign A.D.
1849.

G. P. F. GREGORY, (L.S.)
Registrar.

GEORGE FREDERIC ISAAC,
Proctor for the said Timothy O'Sullivan
Green,
2, Bridge-street, Sydney. 6418

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

October 14.—Orion, American barque, 352 tons, Captain Ray, from the Whaling Grounds.

DEPARTURES.

October 15.—Banchant, brig, 148 tons, Captain Ray, for San Francisco, California. Passengers: Messrs. Francis Pritchard, J. B. Wathen, George Wilson, Alexander Cooper, and Michael Butcher.

October 16.—Duke of Bonburgh, barque, 498 tons, Captain Callard, for San Francisco, California. Passengers, in addition to those already published, Messrs. Patrick O'Neil, John Silver, David Glasson, and Henry Lobdell.

CLEARANCE.

October 15.—Montauk, American ship, 505 tons, Captain Macmillan, for Shanghai. Passenger—Mr. Samuel Robinson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 15.—Orient, 32, Laurence, from Broulee, with 7 tons potatoes, 35 bags wheat, 15 bags corn, 24 bags butter; Twin Sisters, 26, Cox, from Melbourne, with 20 tons of fish; foot timber: Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pitt-water, with 220 bushels shells; Bee, 12, Coulson, from Kiamia, with 50 bags butter, 4 cases eggs, 50 bushels wheat, 30 bushels corn, 2 tons potatoes, 5 cases oil; 200 feet timber; 100 feet of Gouvie, 17, Martin, from the Hawkebury, with 400 bushels maize, 80 bushels oats, 10 cwt. barley, 2 cases eggs; Elizabeth, 32, Hutcheon, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 15.—Tamar, steamer, 130, Parsons, for Morphet, with sundries; Twin Sisters, 26, Cox, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Ann, 10, Anderson, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; 39, Williams, for the Richmond, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

October 15.—Orion, American barque, 352 tons, Captain Ray, carrying sperm oil. S. Wilkinson, junior, and Co.

EXPORTS.

October 15.—Montauk, American ship, 505 tons, Capt. Macmillan, carrying 24 barrels of hides, 14 cases sperm candles, 200 pieces lumber, 4 boxes fruit, original cargo—14 trusses hay, Griffiths and Co.

SHIPS' MAIL.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:

For HOBART TOWN.—By the Palmyra, this evening, at six.

For AUCKLAND.—By the Avon, this evening, at six.

For LONDON.—By the Victory, on the 20th instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

Tamar, barque, 550 tons, Stayer, June 26.

Hammer, ship, 908 tons, Fenwick, from Dublin, in the July, with convicts.

Agriote, barque, 560 tons, Bell, June 26.

Elph Bernal, barque, 315 tons, MacLaren, 23rd June.

Salina, brig, 295 tons, Armstrong, June 17.

Lima, barque, 500 tons, for Moreton Bay, June 26.

Sarah Scott, 400 tons, Springfield, July 1.

Una, 600 tons, Calcutta, emigrant, July 1.

William and Mary, 500 tons, Peter, emigrant, July 17.

Woodlark, 350 tons, Broomfield, July 20.

FROM LONDON, via PORT LILL.

Brightman, barque, 384 tons, Cowley.

Willing, barque, 400 tons, Bertram.

Aden, barque, 500 tons, Waddell.

John Munn, ship, 637 tons, Pearson, June 1.

Hamlet, barque, 430 tons, Wilson.

Watson, ship, 426 tons, Neely, August 1.

FROM LONDON, via ADELAIDE.

Orator, barque, 470 tons, Tait.

Himalaya, barque, 477 tons, Loch.

FROM LONDON via ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP.

Bolton, barque, 541 tons, Young.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.

Dart, brig, 154 tons, Bennett.

John and Charlotte, schooner, 95 tons, Sturges.

Bramble, schooner, 54 tons, Millie.

Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, McVeigh.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Edna, brig, 121 tons, Osborne.

Wild Irish Girl, brig, 130 tons, Stanes.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Elizabeth Jane, schooner, 44 tons, Strickland.

Champion, schooner, 52 tons, Collins.

My Stewart, schooner, 72 tons, Somerville.

FROM MELBOURNE and BAT.

Brothers, schooner, 63 tons.

Eastington, brig, 123 tons, Mills.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Robert Byrne, barque 311 tons, Morrison.

Edison, barque, 311 tons, Morrison.

William, brig, 131 tons, Thom.

Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Rae.

FROM ROBERT TOWN.

Azel, schooner, 73 tons, Dobson.

Gasselle, brig, 245 tons, Manila.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Conney.

Falcon, barque, 292 tons, Foreman.

Sir John Byng, brig, 169 tons, Levein.

Daniel Watson, brig, 169 tons, Watson.

Fortenby, brig, 222 tons, Miller.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 265 tons, Harrold.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Royal Sovereign, schooner, 150 tons, Cadell.

FROM CHINA.

Frank, brig, 245 tons, Simpson.

Terror, schooner, 98 tons, Dunning.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Bee, brig, 134 tons, Addams.

Torington, brig, 128 tons, Higgins.

Maukin, brig, 106 tons, Jackson.

Scotch, schooner, 72 tons, Ward.

Sarah, schooner, 48 tons, Read.

Barber, brig, 100 tons, Grant.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Louise, brig, 182 tons, Millon.

Star of China, schooner, 110 tons, Dowker.

Regis, brig, 181 tons, Johnson.

Equette, schooner, 73 tons, Elliott.

Margaret, brig, 124 tons, McLeod.

Giraffe, brig, 261 tons, Robinson.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Laryn, brig, 145 tons, Strachan.

Mary Ann, schooner, 59 tons, Wilson.

Anonymous, brig, 74 tons, Raballand.

Harriet, cutter, 40 tons, Stevens.

Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons, Richards.

Lacy Ann, cutter, 37 tons, Lewis.

H.R.S.N. CO.'S STEAMERS—MORETON BAY.

Luna.—The Tamar will be despatched on Thursday evening, taking the place of the Eagle this week, the latter being detained to repair a slight injury to one of her engines.

The Eagle will again leave Sydney for Moreton Bay on this day week (Tuesday, the 23rd inst.). Both steamers will be continued in the line during the week, leaving Sydney and Brisbane every Tuesday. HUSTON RIVAS.

—The Thetis, having completed her repairs, will resume her trips to the Hunter on Thursday evening.

The Orion has been eleven months from Sydney, during which she has taken 600 barrels of sperm oil. Having been cruising chiefly off the Chatham Islands, she has not fallen in with any other vessels.

REBATHING.—In the list of the Eagle's cargo published yesterday, for 3 read 103 tideses.

DAILY.

MEMORANDA FOR TO-DAY.

October. SUN HIGH WATER.

10 TUESDAY 10.30 6.24 5.1 5.23

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THE ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB. Documents relating to this new acquisition to British territory in India are of high interest and importance. No other subject has been so fully and so ably treated by the House of Commons as the annexation of the Punjab. Of all the documents thus laid before the public there is none, perhaps, of greater interest to the Secretary of State for India, than the statement of the views which led to the determination to annex the Punjab to the British Empire.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Camp, Simla, April 7, 1849. (No. 20.)

I have the honour and gratification of announcing to you that the Amer Dost Mahomed Khan and his army having been driven by the British troops from the province of Peshawar, the war in the Punjab is now at an end.

Several months ago, when authentic intelligence was first received of the Amer having actually entered Peshawar, I could communicate to you no more than the fact of his having done so. I have since then been engaged in the task of bringing about the return of Dost Mahomed, and of promising to him large rewards, if they should so effectually oppose him, as to enable him to re-enter his country. Replies were received from him full of promises, which at one time induced me to hope that they would act upon him.

When the time, however, came when he was to be put to the test, he showed his true colours. He was not content with the Amer's flight had not left him sufficient time to complete his preparations for opposing him. Although it was not until the 26th of April that he actually entered Peshawar, he had been for some time in the province, and was in a position to have given us an opportunity of inflicting upon him the punishment which he most wanted and insolent aggression had provoked. Still the Amer, on the plan of Goojerat, and the ignominy with which they and their sovereign have been chased from the province of Peshawar, would not even venture to exchange a single word with me, and he has since then been so completely at a loss as to have given us an opportunity of inflicting upon him the punishment which he most wanted and insolent aggression had provoked.

Under these circumstances, I apprehend you will approve of my having been content with the Amer's flight had not left him sufficient time to complete his preparations for opposing him. Although it was not until the 26th of April that he actually entered Peshawar, he had been for some time in the province, and was in a position to have given us an opportunity of inflicting upon him the punishment which he most wanted and insolent aggression had provoked.

The time has now arrived when it has become my duty to review, in all its bearings, the question of the future relations of the Punjab with the British Empire in India.

I need hardly say that, during the whole progress of the war, this question has formed a constant subject of my deep and most anxious consideration.

Before stating in detail the considerations that have led me to the conclusion I have formed, it will be convenient to trace briefly the course of the war.

On the 27th April, 1848, intelligence having reached Lahore that Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson had been murdered at Mooltan, after the Sikh troops, who were their escort, had accepted the overtures of the traitor, and had deserted them in a body, the Resident called upon the Durbar to take measures for punishing those who had committed this gross outrage against the British Government.

Her long consultation, the Sardars informed the Resident that their troops, and especially the regular army of the state, could not be depended upon, and would not obey their orders to act against Mooltan.

On the same day the Resident addressed to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch pointing out the importance of military operations being immediately commenced against Mooltan, if it were thought practicable to undertake that at that period of the year.

The Commander-in-Chief replied that operations at that time against Mooltan would be "uncertain, if not altogether impracticable, while a delay in attaining the object would entail a fearful loss of life to the troops engaged," and he gave his decided opinion against the movement which was proposed.

The Resident concurred in his Excellency's view; and the Governor-General in Council, after full deliberation, confirmed the decision.

As the wisdom and propriety of this resolution have subsequently been questioned, I trust that you will permit me to repeat the declaration, which was made to you at the time, referring to the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Resident, I do not desire to throw upon any portion of the responsibility which attaches to that resolution.

The decision was the decision of the Governor-General in Council, and on him the responsibility must rest.

The question which the Governor-General in Council was called upon to consider was a difficult and perplexing one.

On the one hand, it was impossible to doubt that, if there existed in the minds of the people of the Punjab any inclination to rise against the British power, a delay in visiting the outrage committed at that period of the year, and the impunity of the offender, would give strong encouragement to an outbreak, which might spread over the whole Punjab.

On the other hand, it was equally clear that there would be serious danger to the health, and to the very existence of European troops, in commencing extended military operations at such a season of the year.

The risks which are incurred by the exposure of the troops to any military operations in the hot and arid months of the year, are well known to require description or corroboration.

Whatever the danger of the season in India, however, the Government of India had very reason to believe that the information that had been received, and from experience of the effects of climate in neighbouring provinces, that the ordinary danger would have been greatly aggravated to troops engaged in operations at Mooltan.

The fierceness of the heat of Mooltan is reputed to exceed that of any other district, and is such as to have passed into a proverb, even in India.

The Government were in possession of plans of the fort, which, though rude, were sufficient to show that it was formidable in its character, and would require time and ample means for its reduction.

We were already in the month of May. The distance which the troops would have had to traverse was considerable. As the garrison at Lahore could not be materially increased, some time must have elapsed before troops could be brought to the spot, and could have reached Mooltan.

Thus, the toll of siege operations must have been commencing and carried on against a very strong and formidable strength, during the very worst season of the year, and in the worst district in India.

It is, above all, satisfactory to me to know that the determination was approved by those whom I have the honour to serve, and that you have only to be satisfied with the resolution to obtain from all movements of British troops upon Mooltan until the season should admit of field operations, but that you entirely agreed with me in preferring the risk which might arise from delay in putting down insurrection, to the certain difficulties of an immediate advance upon the revolted province.

Whether the immediate commencement at that time of the siege of Mooltan would, or would not, have averted the war that has occurred, is now no longer determinable. But this, at least, is certain, that if the short delay, which took place in punishing the murder of two British officers at Mooltan, could produce an universal rising against us throughout all the Punjab, to the very end itself, the existence of a deep and wide-spread feeling of hostility against us, which could not long have been repressed.

The worst that can be alleged, therefore, against the decision, is, that it precipitated the crisis, and opened somewhat earlier to the Sikhs that opportunity for renewal of war, which, sooner or later, so bitter a spirit of hostility must have created for itself.

When the time, however, came when he was to be put to the test, he showed his true colours. He was not content with the Amer's flight had not left him sufficient time to complete his preparations for opposing him. Although it was not until the 26th of April that he actually entered Peshawar, he had been for some time in the province, and was in a position to have given us an opportunity of inflicting upon him the punishment which he most wanted and insolent aggression had provoked.

The detection of the attempts to seduce their allies, and the efforts of native army at Lahore, and the fact that the Commander-in-Chief, one of whom was the confidential servant of the Maharajah, the immediate removal to Hindostan of her Highness, whose conduct in these intrigues was distinctly disapproved, the measures taken against the Maharajah Sing, who, with some thousand men, was raising the country in the Rechna Doab; and the flight and dispersion of his followers; all combined to keep down any manifestations of disaffection in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

The distinguished gallantry and energy of Major Edwards (for which he has justly received the highest approbation and reward from the Sovereign), and the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, who, under the command of Lieut. Lake, prevented the extension of the outbreak beyond the limits of the province of Mooltan; and the measures taken against the Maharajah Sing, who, with some thousand men, was raising the country in the Rechna Doab; and the flight and dispersion of his followers; all combined to keep down any manifestations of disaffection in the neighbourhood of Lahore.

The Governor-General in Council, on receiving intelligence of the order having been publicly issued, gave to it his confirmation; and, in the beginning of September, operations against the rebels commenced.

While our troops were on their march towards Mooltan, Sardar Chuttur Sing, and the portion of the Sikh army under his command, declared open hostility in Hazara.

Rajah Shere Sing, and his troops, on the 26th of September, entered the province of Mooltan, followed Chuttur Sing's example. Shortly afterwards he moved towards the north, and was there met by all the troops of the State from across the Indus.

The Commander-in-Chief, who had been joined the standard of Chuttur Sing in Peshawar. The disbanded soldiers and the people flocked to the army in thousands, from the Manjha; and proclamations were issued, calling upon all the army of the State to join the reduced condition of our revenue, and the state of affairs both in India and Europe, which held out little hope of any great or immediate improvement, had rendered it impossible to carry on a severe struggle against a war, so long as any reasonable hope whatever existed of its being possible for us to avoid a war.

But when the grave events which I have above recounted began to develop themselves, and when Rajah Shere Sing joined the enemy, proclaiming a holy war against the English, the Government of India felt that the duty of the Government of India to the necessity of preparing themselves for the renewal of formidable war in the Punjab.

It was my conviction that the occasion was one which would require us to put forth all the resources of the British Empire.

For, although the defeat of the Sikh army, in 1846, was still recent, and their humiliation had been complete at the time, there appeared to me to be good grounds for believing that they would be ready to carry on a severe struggle against a war, so long as any reasonable hope whatever existed of its being possible for us to avoid a war.

The official returns of the Durbar showed that the regular army of the state, though very greatly reduced in numbers and power, was still by no means insignificant.

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